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1835

ANNUAL MEDICAL STATISTICAL REPORT

OF
DR. J. TOGNO'S INFIRMARY

FOR THE
CURE OF DEAFNESS,
FROM 1834 TO 1835.

"To prejudge other men's notions before we have looked into them, is not to show their darkness, but to put out our own eyes."—*Locke*.

BY J. TOGNO, M. D., UN. PENN.

Member of the Philadelphia Medical Society and of the Philadelphia College of Physicians.

"LET THE DEAF HEAR."

PHILADELPHIA:
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BACK OF NO. 110 WALNUT STREET.

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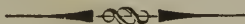
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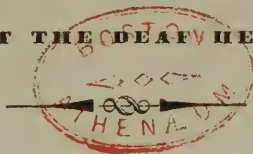


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1835.

OF THE

ROYAL SOCIETY

OF LONDON

AND

THE

ROYAL

ACADEMY

OF SCIENCES

OF THE

ROYAL

ACADEMY

OF SCIENCES

OF THE

ROYAL

ACADEMY

OF SCIENCES

OF THE

ROYAL

ACADEMY

PREFACE.

THE public being very little aware of the daily improvements in this—for a long time—very much neglected branch of the healing art, we think it our duty to give to the world a yearly report of the persons who have consulted us, of those who have been treated according to our views, and the proportion of those that have been benefited thereby. This will go to prove, that our efforts not only have been, but continue to be crowned with some success.

In our popular essay on the laws of acoustics, &c., we only presented some of the successful cases, but in this yearly report, we give the whole of them; by which the persons afflicted with deafness, may see that the chances of improvement or of complete recovery, are far greater than they had any idea of. We give only the initials of the names of our patients, because many have objected to their names appearing. This does not, however, render questionable the actual fact, that many who were in a complete state of despair, are now restored to hearing, and to all the enjoyments of society and friendly conversation.

We are daily consulted, by letter, by persons living at a distance, in the expectation that *even* before *seeing* them, we may afford them some relief; but their hopes are vain, we cannot; nor would we dare trust our success on the simple relation of *any* patient, however intelligent he may be, unless we ourselves have first carefully examined the case. The causes of deafness are so many, the actual state of the cases are so various, so peculiar, so dissimilar, in each individual, even when the patient thinks them perfectly alike, that we could wish that those persons who are afflicted in the least with deafness, instead of addressing us by letter, would consult us personally; this would greatly facilitate the cure of their infirmity.

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Dr. Togno's Infirmary for the cure of deafness, and the deformities of the body, may be found at No. 98 Locust Street, above Ninth. He may be consulted every morning, from 9 o'clock, till 12 A. M.

N. B. Advice to the poor, *gratis*.

INTRODUCTION.

“Let the deaf hear,” is our motto, and to bring it to pass shall be the daily labour of our life ; such is our determination, till we close this worldly career, and if it may be any inducement to stimulate others to follow our example, by cultivating this neglected branch of the healing art, let it then be even inscribed on our humble tomb : “Let the deaf hear.”

No reader of the history of past, or observer of 'present events, can fail to remark, and his daily experience must teach him that the words of that great master of *matter, mind, and human passions*, LOCKE, are no fiction, but a reality. “Truth” says he, “scarce ever yet carried it by vote *any where*, at its first appearance. New opinions are always suspected, and usually opposed, without any other reason than because they are not common. But *truth*, like gold, is not the less so for being newly brought out of the mine. 'Tis trial and examination must give it price, and *not any antique* fashion ; and, though it be not current by *public stamp*, yet it may, for all that, be as old as nature, and certainly not less genuine.”

The history of medicine offers abundant examples of this *blind-fold system* of opposition to every thing that does not wear an “*antique* fashion,” and the experience of the justly celebrated Harvey, Rush, Jenner, Bichat, Gall, and Broussais, afford remarkable instances of this *blind* spirit of opposition, so hostile to every suggestion of improvement or innovation.

As our corporeal actions acquire precision in the manual operations of any one art, by being daily trained in that mechanical pursuit, so will mental training or discipline, the better prepare our minds successfully to grasp the most intricate and complicated subjects, by being able to fix and control our attention proportionably longer on any one of them. We can, by this means, comprehend better, see quicker through any one object that we are in the daily habit of contemplating, and arrive at more correct results in our investigations, than those minds that have never been bent to the same pursuit, or trained to given series of thoughts, and to whom every link of the chain of ratiocination to be followed, in order to arrive at the desired result, is perfectly incomprehensible and invisible, for the want of the power of *concentration* and *attention*. Hence, in order to create this happy state of mind, the necessity of the division of labour, both mechanical and intellectual. It is, moreover, undeniable, that the division of labour is indispensably

necessary for the improvement of the individual, as well as that of the art or science he may cultivate. We, therefore, strongly advocate this system in the medical science, as conducive to greater improvement in all its details.

Full of a zealous ambition for our profession, not puffed with pride or presumption, we are neither vain of the possession of attainments which have enabled us to relieve suffering humanity, nor slow or timid in asserting our rights. We emphatically claim the priority, in this country, in the restoration of deaf and dumb individuals to *hearing* and *speech*. We have entered upon this career with all the enthusiastic fervour of youth, and we shall not leave it until we have brought about a reform in the present injudicious, not to say cruel, practice of condemning to *eternal deafness*, all mutes, without first trying whether they cannot be restored to hearing and to society. We are irresistibly urged forward in this course, in spite of physical obstacles, or *interested opposition*. The cause we have warmly embraced, is a sacred one, in our estimation, and must prevail. The public must be made aware of the fact, that many mutes can be restored to hearing, and that it is therefore criminal in the extreme to neglect these chances of improvement.

We know that there are individuals who think that they have stronger claims on public attention, for administering violent poisons, in *medical doses*, while others claim even greater merit, for making out the *bills* of mortality. We grant *them* their due share of merit, for doing it *secundum artem*; we only claim for ourselves, that of having cured, as stated by the following table, more than one-half of the most hopeless and desperate cases of deafness, given up as incurable by the profession. This is a fact we publish without the fear of contradiction. We cannot prevent *facts* and *figures* from having their full weight, and giving in their honest testimony, however unpleasant this may be to those who are unwilling to allow any merit to others; but the statistical report of this infirmary *shall* go forth yearly to the world, because; as Dr. Rush says, "Whatever has a tendency to lessen the sum of human misery, *ought to be published*, and placed within the reach of the distressed."

Truth is mighty, changeless, and immortal, like its Supreme Author: it must and will prevail.

We have yet a word to say on the individuals belonging to the class of deaf and dumb persons. We believe that they have never been, in this country, the object of medical attention, before last February, as stated in our letter to CONDY RAGUET, Esq., Editor of the Philadelphia Gazette. We shall introduce that letter and the remarks of the editor, in this place, to give it a more extensive circulation:

"THE DEAF AND DUMB.

"We applied to Dr. Tognio of this city, for the result of some operations performed by him some months since, with which we were made acquainted at the time, and have been favoured by him with the following letter.

Philadelphia, September 28, 1835.

Dear Sir,

In answer to your communication of to-day, and in compliance with your request, I will trouble you with the following remarks.

You are right in your impression of my having stated to you, last February, the remarkable restoration of Albert Newsam's hearing, although a deaf and dumb individual twenty-seven years of age. I moreover so far developed his powers of phonation, or speech, as to enable him distinctly to utter various words and phrases. Several gentlemen witnessed these experiments, among whom I will name W. M. Ilvaine, Clement C. Biddle, Esqs. and Mr. L. Meignen, Professor of Music. The precision with which Newsam uttered the simple elementary sounds as well as the diphthongs of the English language, considering his age and limited instruction, was highly gratifying. So far as I am acquainted, the individual here referred to is the first deaf and dumb ever restored to hearing in the *United States*.

Since the above case I had the good fortune, in April last, to restore to hearing another deaf and dumb person. I allude to Miss Helena Lyman, of Northampton, Mass., only nine years old. Her powers of imitation, at this age, being very great, she soon, under my tuition, learnt how to utter all the elementary sounds of the English language, and before she returned home, pronounced distinctly a catalogue of words, as well as some phrases. She could distinguish time and pitch in music. Miss Lyman is the second deaf and dumb individual ever restored to hearing in *this country*. Her powers of discriminating the various sounds yielded by different bodies, was, before she left Philadelphia, very great; she could identify a body by the sound that it yields.

There is no doubt in my mind, that at least one half of the deaf and dumb individuals now condemned to *eternal deafness*, by the generally prevailing ignorance, might be restored to hearing by an appropriate treatment. My professional labours have, for a long time, been devoted to the solution of this important problem to humanity, and I hope they may be crowned with success.

Very respectfully, your friend,

JOSEPH TOGNO,

98 Locust Street.

It is due to Mr. Togno to say, that when first made acquainted with the case of Albert Newsam, we were desirous of announcing it to the public as the first instance of a cure effected in the United States, but that Dr. Togno objected to its being done until he had made some further experiments. We can also confirm his statement of the case of Miss Helena Lyman, whom we saw, and whose restoration so far as to hear distinctly the sound of a flute, was proved in our presence."—*Philad. Gazette*.

We have still under our care, for *vocal education*, another remarkable case of a deaf and dumb boy, named Alfred Green, in his ninth year, that has already been restored to hearing by our treatment. His relations had concluded to place him at the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, in this city; but, having yet some hope of his recovery, as he did hear when a babe, the grandmother resolved to consult us before he was definitively condemned to that miserable *half-existence* of mutes, even after they have been educated. He was therefore placed under our medical charge; and he now can *hear* distinctly any word said to him even when turning his back to the speaker, and repeats it in as audible and articulate a manner as any child of two or three years old, although one month only has elapsed since his vocal instruction began. We are now developing his vocal organs, and we doubt not that he will before long be completely restored to society with all his senses and with as great a share of intelligence as that which belongs to boys of his age.

He not only *hears* and distinctly *repeats* the articulations, but he imitates the pitch of the voice, that is to say, he even repeats with truth and correctness its intonations and modulations.

The medical profession, in this country, has too long shown a complete apathy on the subject of the *diseases* to which the *ear* is liable. It is high time that it should be awakened from this state of lethargy, or at least, allow one of its members to warmly plead this cause unmolested by selfish motives, and pitiful jealousies.

"Boerhaave," says the celebrated Morgagni, "has justly designated this the most complex of the organs of sense, and has represented its numerous parts as liable to injury in many different ways." He therefore adds, "*Surditas morbus unus sit, et millecuplus.*" This would seem to point out why the treatment of the diseases of the ear has been so much neglected, and the congenital deafness of deaf and dumb persons, considered as hopeless.

We find in the last edition (1835) of Professor Wm. Gibson's Surgery, the following remarks on the "Diseases of the Ear," which also confirm our opinion with respect to the almost entire absence of knowledge among the students, not only as to the best mode of treating the diseases to which the ear is liable, and by which deafness is superinduced; but he even complains of the "*too common*" neglect of the study of its *structure*. We cannot cite any higher authority on surgical science, in this country, than its eminent professor in the University of Pennsylvania.

"From the complex structure and diminutive form of the auditory organs, the older surgeons always despaired of arriving at any certain knowledge of the nature and treatment of their diseases. Hence, all the information we possess on the subject, may be considered, comparatively, of modern origin. Still we are much in the dark, and may, perhaps, for ever continue so, respecting many affections, especially those of the internal ear. For these very reasons, however, the student, instead of neglecting, as is too common, the anatomy of the ear, under the impression that he can never acquire an accurate knowledge of it, should strive to make himself minutely acquainted with its most intricate structure, as the only means of understanding its diseases," &c,

We will add the authority of Dr. Samuel Cooper, author of the best English Surgical Dictionary. In the edition of 1834, of this work, will be found the following remarks under the head, "Ear, diseases of," which shows that the successful treatment of the diseases of the ear, inducing *deafness*, is far from being an easy task, not only with the practitioner in this country; but even with the English Surgeons, celebrated as they are for their skill and medical knowledge. Therefore, should we have been even less successful, we, as well as every other Surgeon in the land, might well be satisfied with a similar result in the treatment of an infirmity in which disappointment is so generally experienced.

“ But notwithstanding the laudable endeavours of so many men of eminence, the pathology of the internal ear, and the treatment of its diseases, are far, I may say, very far, from a high state of improvement. To farther advances indeed some discouraging obstacles present themselves : the auditory apparatus is extremely complicated ; the most important parts of it are entirely out of the reach of ocular inspection ; the anatomy of the organ is perhaps not yet completely unravelled ; the exact uses and action of several parts of it, anatomically known, are still involved in mystery ; the opportunities of dissecting the ear in a state of disease are neither frequent nor duly watched ; and even when they are taken, and when vestiges of disease or imperfection are traced to particular parts of the organ, the utmost difficulty is experienced in drawing any useful practical conclusion, because the natural uses of those parts, and the precise manner in which they contribute to the perfection of the ear, are not known to the most enlightened physiologists. We are here nearly in the same helpless dilemma as a watchmaker would be, were he, in examining the interior of a watch, to find parts broken and out of order, the exact uses of which, in the perfection of the instrument, he had not first studied and comprehended. In fact, the physiology of the ear is but very imperfectly understood ; and, as Rosenthal remarks (*Journ. Complem. t. 6, p. 17,*) if, notwithstanding the progress made in optics, and the complete knowledge of the structure of the eye, a perfect explanation has not yet been given of the phenomena of this organ as an instrument of vision, we cannot wonder that, with far more circumscribed information about acoustics, and the greater difficulty of unravelling the structure of the ear, so little progress should have been made in the physiology of the latter organ. Were it practicable in acoustics to arrive at that precision and certainty which would enable us to establish laws in the theory of sound as fixed as those which relate to the light, this void in physiological science might perhaps be obviated. But Rosenthal justly argues, that hitherto the approach to perfection has not been made, and this, notwithstanding the learned and valuable labours of Chladni.—(*Akustik. 4to. Leipz. 1802.*) Some facts, however, are admitted to be well ascertained, and the researches of Autenrieth and Kerder (*Riel's Archiv fur die Physiol. t. 9, p. 313—376*) are honourably mentioned; for though they only elucidate the function of the conductor part of the ear, they are of unquestionable importance to the medical practitioner. It is clearly proved that the difference in the length and breadth of the meatus auditorius form of the membrana tympanis and the make of the cavity of the tympanum, modify sound ; that is to say, that the differences of structure of the auricle of the meatus auditorius externus, which merely receive and concentrate the sonorous undulations, as these emanate from a vibrating body, can only influence the degree of force or weakness of the sound ; while, on the contrary, the differences of structure in the membrane and

cavity of the tympanum are not limited to this effect, but the greater or less tension of the one, and the more or less considerable capacity of the other, appear to alter in a greater or less degree the particular character of the sound.—(*Jour. Complem. t. 6, p. 20.*)”

We observed, in the last annual report of the “Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary,” established in Boston, that although that valuable Institution has had “ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIX patients, labouring under diseases of the *Ear*,” not one case is reported as either entirely cured, or in any way improved. It may be an omission on the part of the reporters; but, such as the report is now presented to the public, goes to prove our position, namely: that the successful treatment of *deafness* is far more difficult than some individuals would make the *uninitiated* believe. We hope that the eminent Surgeons of that philanthropic establishment, will not consider these remarks made in a malicious spirit, nothing could be more unjust to our feelings; on the contrary, we hope and trust they may obtain for their *next* annual report, as brilliant a result for the *Ear*, as they had in this year’s report for the *Eye*. We only quote the fact as given, simply to show, that the difficulties in the way to *success are very great*; and, therefore, it is not to be wondered at, that deaf persons should so generally give up all hopes of recovery.

After these quotations we leave a certain Boston-critic-would-be-savant, to say whether the world is so very enlightened on this all-important subject, of which he himself is so totally ignorant? Bantering may do on some light subjects of literature; but the science of life, or of the healing art admits no trifling remarks; it only dwells on *facts*, while our contemporary daily *feeds* on fictions of his own creation.

It is the common lot of those that are employed in the arduous search of truth, to be teased and vexed while their term of probation lasts. We willingly submit to this general law of necessity, however hard to bear; but we shall not be turned from our purpose, for we have already, perforce acquired and buckled on that fortitude of necessity, that is immovably firm.

We hope that hereafter the diseases that induce deafness will no longer be placed to the account of the *opprobia medicorum*; their nature begins to be better understood and their treatment is no longer fruitless attempts of empirics; but rational permanent cures are daily produced, as the results of our practice plainly show.

Tabular View of the Annual Medical Statistical Report of Dr. Tognò's Infirmary for the Cure of Deafness. From 1834 to 1835.

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	The number of years the patient was deaf.	Consulted for deafness.	Those who were treated.	Treatment not completed.	Slightly improved.	Greatly improved.	Completely cured.	Result unknown.	Poor patients treated gratis.
Mr. Le R.,	Paris.	5	1	1	1	1				
Mrs. A. G.,	Philadelphia.	2	1	1				1		
Mr. F. S.,	Boston.	40								
Mrs. S. S. J.,	Virginia.	12	1	1			1			
Miss. S. A. K.,	Philadelphia.	5	1	1				1		1
Mr. C. C.,	Do.	2	1	1				1		1
Mr. S.,	Do.	1 mo. acute.	1	1				1		
Miss S.,	Do.		1	1				1		
Mr. R. I.,	Do.	11	1	1				1		
Miss M.,	Do.	15	1	1				1		
Mrs. S.,	Brooklyn.	7	1	1				1		
Miss M.,	New Brunswick.	5	1	1				1		
Mr. L. S.	Philadelphia.	22	1	1			1			
Mr. R. T.,	New-York.	22	1	1				1		
Mr. J. H.,	Philadelphia.	acute.	1	1				1		1
Mr. W. J. E.,	Western Country.	12	1	1				1		
Mr. S. M.,	Alexandria.	20	1	1			1			
Miss A. C.,	Philadelphia.	acute.	1	1				1		1
Mr. D. B.,	Massachusetts.	20	1	1				1		
Mr. W. B. S.,	Pennsylvania.	11	1	1				1		
Mrs. M. S.,	Maryland.	1	1	1				1		
Mr. J. N. B.,	Philadelphia.	7	1	1				1		
Mr. D. C.,	Lancaster.	27	1	1			1			
Mr. W. S. Jr.,	New-York.	2	1	1				1		
Mr. W. S., Sr.,	Do.	20	1	1			1			
Mr. J. R. K.,	Baltimore.	12	1	1				1		
Mr. D.,	Maryland.	40	1	1			1			
Mrs. B.,	Boston.	40	1	1			1			
Mrs. C.,	New-York.	30	1	1				1		
Mr. H. T. I.,	Newport.	25	1	1				1		
Carried forward,		415	30	29	1		8	21		4

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	The number of years the patient was deaf.	Consulted for deaf- ness.	Those who were treated.	Treatment not com- pleted.	Slightly improved.	Greatly improved.	Completely cured.	Result unknown.	Poor patients treat- ed gratis.
Brought forward,		415	30	29	1		8	21		4
Mr. J. C.,	Virginia.	5	1	1				1		
Mrs. P.,	Delaware.	7	1	1			1			
Mr. A. S. D.	Missouri.	10	1	1				1		
Mr. W. L. C.,	Hartford.	23	1	1				1		
Miss N.,	Philadelphia.	35	1	1				1		
Dr. S. W. C.,	Natchez,	23	1	1						
Mr. G. W.,	New Jersey.	3	1	1	1		1			
Mr. J. T.,	Philadelphia.	15	1	1				1		
Mr. A. R.,	Do.	1	1	1				1		
Mr. J. W.,	Do.	23	1	1	1		1			
Mrs. M.,	Do.	1	1	1	1		1			1
Mrs. T.,	Do.	12	1	1	1		1			
Mr. J. R.,	Do.	20	1	1	1				1	1
Miss L. G.,	Do.	1	1	1	1		1			
Mr. T. S.,	New Jersey.	20	1	1				1		
Miss L. B.,	Pittsburgh.	18	1	1				1		
Mr. A.,	Philadelphia.	14	1	1	1		1			
Jane, a slave,	Virginia.	acute.	1	1				1		
Mr. T. B.,	Philadelphia.	12	1	1				1		
Mr. C. B.,	Do.	2	1							
Mr. F. W.,	Tennessee.	8	1	1	1				1	1
Miss S. R.,	Virginia.	7	1	1	1	1				
Mr. B. D.,	Do.	30	1							
Miss A. G.,	New Jersey.	16	1							
A. F., Esq.,	New York.	8	1	1	1		1			
Mr. H. W.,	Harrisburg.	4	1							
Mr. P.,	Georgia.	8	1							
Mrs. C.,	Philadelphia.	24	1	1	1	1				1
Mr. Wm. S.,	Do.	1	1	1	1	1			1	
Mrs. E. F.,	Boston.	20	1	1	1		1			
Mr. D. H.,	Troy.	8	1	1				1		
Mr. A. G. K.,	Lancaster.	18	1	1	1		1		1	
Mrs. P.,	Alabama.	7	1	1	1				1	
Mr. H.,	New Jersey.	6	1							
Carried forward,		825	64	57	16	3	18	32	5	8

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	The number of years the patient was deaf.	Consulted for deaf- ness.	Those who were treated.	Treatment not com- pleted.	Slightly improved.	Greatly improved.	Completely cured.	Result unknown.	Poor patients treated gratis.
Brought forward,		825	64	57	16	3	18	32	5	8
Mr. J. K.,	Baltimore.	4	1							
Mr. S. E. S.,		1	1							
Mrs. M. H.,	Baltimore.	2	1							
Mr. S.,	Pennsylvania.	23	1							
Mrs. M. K.,	Pittsburgh.	21	1	1		1				
Mrs. C. H.,	Philadelphia.	12	1	1	1		1			
Mr. W. R. H.,	New-Haven.	15	1							
Mrs. R. W.,	Canada.	13	1							
Mr. W. H.,	Pennsylvania.	8	1							
Judge D. S.,	Do.	18	1							
Mrs. C. J.	Boston.	17	1							
Mrs. A. T.,	Philadelphia.	8	1							
Mr. J. B.,	New-York.	11	1							
Miss R. P. B.,	New Jersey.	23	1	1	1				1	
Mr. W. M. I.,	Philadelphia.	3	1							
Mr. W. E. F.,	Do.	4	1	1				1		1
Master F. H.,	Do.	6	1	1				1		
Mrs. S. G.,	New Jersey.	6	1							1
Mr. T. W.,	Philadelphia.	2	1	1				1		1
Mr. D. J.,	New York.	12	1							1
Mr. W. H. L.,	New Orleans.	21	1							1
Mr. W. C.,	Philadelphia.	20	1							1
Mr. S. C.,	New Jersey.	4	1							1
Mr. B. H. L.,	Baltimore.	3	1							1
Mr. J. A.,	Pennsylvania.	11	1							
Miss N. B.,	Connecticut.	18	1							
Mr. A. J.,	Philadelphia.	25	1							
Mr. J. McC.,	Do.	5	1	1			1			
Mr. W. C.,	Do.	2	1	1			1			1
Miss M. R.,	New Jersey.	8	1							1
Mr. N. J.,	Missouri.		1							
Miss E. K.,	Philadelphia.	5	1	1	1		1		1	1
Mrs. A. D.,	Do.	5	1	1				1		
Mr. J. S.,	Do,	25	1							1
Carried forward,		1186	98	67	19	4	22	36	7	20

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	The number of years the patient was deaf.	Consulted for deaf- ness.	Those who were treated.	Treatment not com- pleted.	Slightly improved.	Greatly improved.	Completely cured.	Result unknown.	Poor patients treated gratis.
Brought forward,		1186	98	67	19	4	22	36	7	20
Mr. D. H.,	Boston.	20	1							
Mr. B. E.,	Philadelphia.	25	1	1				1		
Mr. J. F. R.,	New Jersey.	7	1	1	1	1			1	
Mrs. C. M.,	Philadelphia.	35	1	1	1					
Mrs. M. C.,	Jamaica.	6	1							
Mr. W.,	Philadelphia.	1	1	1				1		
Mrs. E. I.,	Baltimore.	8	1							
Mr. J. R. S.,	New York.	10	1							
Mr. W. F.,	Philadelphia.	15	1	1				1		
Judge J. J.,	Do.	50	1	1				1		
Mr. F. A. S.,	Do.	6 mos.	1	1				1		
Mr. H. C.,	Do.	5 mos.	1	1				1		
Master C. E. Jr.,	Do.	4 mos.	1	1				1		
Mr. W. H.,	New York.	17	1	1				1		
Mrs. D.,	Philadelphia.	12	1							
Mr. C. L.,	Baltimore.	8	1	1	1				1	1
Mr. W. S. D.,	New Jersey.	20	1							1
Mrs. E. L.,	Philadelphia.	16	1							
Miss D.,	Do.	13	1							1
Mr. J. A.,	Do.	5	1							1
Mrs. J. F.,	Do.	3	1	1				1		1
Mr. S. H.,	Do.	acute.	1	1				1		1
Dr. F.,	Do.		1	1				1		1
Mr. H. L.,	Do.	1	1	1				1		1
Mr. F. T.,	France.	10	1	1					1	1
Mr. G. P.,	Boston.	23	1							
Mr. J. H.,	Philadelphia.	acute.	1	1	1		1		1	1
Mr. B. T.,	New Jersey.	5	1							
Miss L. K.,	Do.	7	1							
Mr. L. G. C.,	Delaware.	25	1	1	1		1		1	1
Mrs. E. B.,	Baltimore.	35	1							1
Carried forward,		1563	129	85	24	5	24	48	12	32

Statement of the Cases yet under treatment.

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	The number of years the patient was deaf.	Consulted for deafness.	Those who were treated.	Treatment not completed.	Slightly improved.	Greatly improved.	Completely cured.	Result unknown.	Poor patients treated gratis.
Brought forward,		1563	129	85	24	5	24	48	12	32
Mr. J. P. E.,	Philadelphia.	5	1	1			1			1
Mrs E. L.,	Connecticut.	20	1	1			1			
Miss M. A. D.,	Hartford.	11	1	1			1			
Mrs. E. P.,	Do.	30	1	1			1			
Miss E. W.,	Philadelphia.	2	1	1			1			
Mr. H. M.,	Do.	17	1	1			1			
Miss J. R. W.,	Northampton.	35	1	1		1				
Miss S. A.,	Philadelphia.	15	1	1			1			
Mrs. S.,	Do.	2	1	1			1			
Mr. E. D. R.,	Do.	16	1	1			1			
Mrs. M. A. B.,	Do.	16	1	1			1			
Mr. A. B. A.,	Buffalo.	24	1	1		1				
Miss P.,	New York.	18	1	1			1			1
Miss H. W.,	Philadelphia.	7	1	1			1			
Miss A. M. H.,	Do.	2	1	1			1			
Mr. J. P.,	West Chester.	15	1	1			1			
Miss W.,	Philadelphia.	10	1	1			1			
Miss B.,	Do.	3	1	1			1			
Carried forward,		248	18	18		2	16			2

Statement of the Deaf and Dumb Cases.

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	The number of years the patient was deaf.	Consulted for deafness.	Those who were treated.	Treatment not completed.	Slightly improved.	Greatly improved.	Completely cured.	Result unknown.	Poor patients treated gratis.
Brought forward,										
Mr. A. G.,	Pennsylvania.	6	1	1				1		1
Mr. A. N.,	Philadelphia.	27	1	1				1		
Miss H. L.,	Northampton.	9	1	1				1		
Mr. H. W. C.,	Philadelphia.	25	1	1	1	1				1
Mr. J. M.,	New York.	6	1	1	1	1				
Miss M. E.,	Reading, Pa.	8	1	1						
Mr. J. C.,	Philadelphia.	21	1	1	1	1				1
Mr. A. G.,	Do.	4	1	1	1	1				1
		106	8	7	4	4		3		4
Total amount of cases,		1917	155	110	28	11	40	51	12	38

SUMMARY OF THE GENERAL DETAILED TABULAR REPORT.

The whole number of Deaf persons that have consulted Dr.					
Togno, is	-	-	-	-	155
The number treated,	-	-	-	110	} 130 } 155
Those yet under treatment,	-	-	-	20	
Those who have only consulted Dr. T.,	-	-	-	-	
Of the whole number treated,	-	-	-	130	
Completely cured,	-	-	-	51	} 130
Greatly improved,	-	-	-	40	
Greatly improved, but who discontinued before the treatment was completed,	-	-	-	28	
Those who were only slightly improved,	-	-	-	11	

The whole amount of years these patients have been deaf is 1917, making an average of 12 years of usefulness of the life of 155 persons, of which society has been deprived.

The proportion of poor patients treated *gratis* at this Infirmary, 38.

The number of letters received from deaf persons and answered, 70.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE RESULTS OF THE TABLES.

Mr. J. P. E., reported only greatly improved, is now already entirely cured.

Miss M. P. who was under treatment at the time the statement was drawn up, is now dismissed cured.

Miss E. W. is now nearly cured, although reported only greatly improved at the time the report was made.

Mr. E. D. R. is also nearly cured, although reported only greatly improved.

It will be seen that of the *seven mutes* submitted to our treatment, four discontinued before it was completed, and that the remaining three were restored to hearing, and were made to utter words and phrases. Even under the present unfavourable trial we have had, the result obtained was, that nearly one half were restored. Thus on the supposition, that *one half can be made to hear and speak*, and as there are, at least, six thousand deaf and dumb individuals in the United States, therefore three thousand might be restored to society with their full compliment of faculties. What we wish to see, for the sake of humanity, is, that these *three thousand* individuals should not be hereafter condemned by *blind ignorance to eternal deafness*.

After all that the zeal, talent, and exertions of the medical profession can do to restore this class of individuals to society, there will yet remain a *sufficient number* of unfortunate mutes to exercise many *Abbé de Leptés* and *Abbé Sicards*, with the largest lump of benevolence and philanthropy.

The case of Mrs. Macartney is curious, inasmuch as it is the one that has presented the most complete state of deafness. When she came under our medical charge she could not hear her own voice, nor could she hear any sound, however loud and near it might be to her ; still, even in her case, we obtained so great an improvement as to enable her to hear her own voice distinctly, and that of any other person across the room, although she could not as yet distinguish the *articulations* or *words*. Had she not neglected her case, she would now be, in all probability, completely restored.

The case of Judge J. J. who was *fifty years deaf* in the left ear, and ultimately became *very hard* of hearing in the right, is also a very curious case that encourages the hope of success even in very long standing cases of the "*diseases of the internal ear.*" This gentleman is *now* one of our Judges, whose hearing is as acute as any one in the land.

The case of Miss E. B., yet under treatment, was by far the most aggravated case we have treated ; for when she came under our medical care she was both *deaf* and *blind in both her eyes*. She can now hear very well any conversation across the room, and she sees with her left eye to read the smallest print. We entertain some hope for the recovery of the right eye also.

We remarked in a former publication, and it cannot be too often repeated, that "It is cruel and inhuman to condemn an individual to remain forever deaf and dumb, before some attempts be first made to cure, or at least to improve him. We *ought not* to deem a patient incurable, and subject him to all the consequences of such deadly decisions, before being submitted to a rational mode of treatment. It is erroneous to suppose that every congenital deafness proceeds from malformation of the organ, or from a complete paralysis of the auditory nerves, and, in so doing, pronounce the deafness as incurable, and every attempt to restore it as fallacious and nugatory."

The mutes have only a miserable half existence until they are restored to *hearing* and *speech*. For, it is more especially to speech that we owe our sociability, and which emphatically distinguishes man from every other animal ; and places him on the first and highest degree of intelligence. To him alone was this god-like gift bestowed. It is the magical bond of Nations ; the intellectual chain that binds man to man. The individuals who speak the same language have also an invisible link that unites them to each other, in one general community of interest. In a word, language is all-powerful, it is man in his moral capacity ; it is his moral self, his very thoughts made palpable to the world. "Speak," said Plato, "that I may know you."

The region of sounds feeds our souls, that of light our bodies. The only manner by which poets can impart an idea of the infinite beatitude of happy beings in another and better world, is by making them sound the praises of God in the harmony of their joy and in the gladness of their

choral songs ; while the state of the wicked are more sensibly and forcibly depicted by the harsh confusion of unmeaning sounds, so terribly described by *Dante*, that even the magical pencil of a Buonarrotti could not approach it in effect :

“ Here sighs, with lamentations and loud moans,
Resounded through the air pierc'd by no star,
That e'en I wept at entering. Various tongues,
Horrible languages, the outcries of woe,
Accents of anger, voices deep and hoarse,
With hands together smote, that swell'd the sound,
Made up a tumult, that forever whirls
Round through that air with solid darkness stain'd,
Like to the sand that in the whirlwind flies.”

The deaf and dumb person not only loses the sound of every object which surrounds him, but he also loses the use of another faculty, that of the exercise of the vocal organ, which is intimately connected with the free function of our intellectual faculties. He not only loses the emotion felt by a fellow being, and made manifest by the passionate sound uttered, but he cannot, like ourselves, sympathise and re-echo in his bosom the sentiments of the speaker. The same idea or sentiment is made to pass from the speaker to every hearer with the rapidity of electricity, and thrill instantaneously a thousand hearts in one moment. There is no doubt in our mind that the exercise of *oral* language has an intimate connection with, and influence on the operations of the mind ; but the idea that such a result can be expected or is observed in the unnatural efforts, or labial alphabet of the mute persons, as taught in some German deaf and dumb schools, can only be entertained by those who never reflected on the subject.

Letters and words to us are representatives of things, of sounds that have life in us, and that come from us with all the fire of a creation, accompanied with certain physical efforts in the vocal organ necessary to produce them, and with which we unconsciously associate the meaning of the sounds uttered, while a very extensive nervous system is called into play to produce them, causing at the same time emotions and sensations of which the mutes are totally ignorant; and, therefore, cannot *feel* with us, and be in perfect harmony with our feelings. The mere motions of the vocal organ, and efforts made in producing horrible unmeaning sounds, as are screeched out by some mutes, cannot be considered speaking, nor can it create in them any of those enchanting feelings in harmony with our own. Therefore, we only see a senseless, unfeeling automaton in the deaf and dumb person that is made to screech out cries void of meaning, and sounds more resembling those of a wild beast, than those produced by the human voice.

It is, however, very different with respect to those who have been restored to hearing. If they hear the human voice, they can imitate it, and if they hear sufficiently their own voice, they are able to modulate

it; in this case only are these unfortunate individuals capable of being taught oral language.

To the philanthropic exertions, generous devotedness, and noble example of l'Abbé de L'Epée, do we owe the present benevolent institutions for the instruction of the unfortunate mutes, who were, before his time, pretty much abandoned to themselves, like wild beasts. We have been taught to consider these institutions as a blessing for the *mass* of mutes; but in the present improved state of the medical science, we are forced to regard them, as they are now constituted, calculated to do as much harm as good to the very individuals for whose benefit they were first founded.

No one will deny that the discovery of the mariner's compass was a useful discovery, by enabling us to bring from abroad, at great cost and peril, it is true, the very substances that science, and especially chemistry, have since pointed out to exist at home. No one, however, will question the positive value and importance of the mariner's compass, in the hands of navigators; but at the same time, no sensible and candid man will refuse to grant that the discoveries of chemistry, by which we are enabled to procure at home, valuable substitutes, are not an inestimable blessing. So say we with respect to the education of mutes, but we say also, that their restoration to hearing is by far the more preferable state of things, and devoutly to be wished.

We hope, ere long, that in every State, wherever there is a school for the education of mutes, there will be also attached to those institutions an infirmary, in which these unfortunate beings will have a fair trial for the recovery of their hearing, before being definitely condemned to eternal deafness, and placed in the asylum for instruction. When restored, they ought to be retained in the infirmary for oral instruction, and when their vocal organs shall have been developed, then sent home; when, however, they are so unfortunate as not to be restored, then, and only then, they should be transferred to the deaf and dumb department, to be instructed in the language of *gesticulatory signs*, the best substitute for oral languages.

If the different States can appropriate large sums, to educate *as mutes* six thousand individuals, one-half of which, we firmly believe, may be restored to hearing, and be made to speak, why should not the respective Legislatures of these States, spend the same proportion of money to have them *cured* of their infirmity, to have the satisfaction of returning them to society *speaking* human beings, in perfect sympathy and relation with the human family? Until some such plan of reform, as we have suggested, shall be adopted in every school for mutes, we shall not cease to plead warmly the cause of these *unfortunate beings*, one-half of whom could be restored to hearing and to society, if taken in time, and who, now, under the plea of *philanthropy*, are shut up in an asylum, to be there taught how to become complete mutes. Should the

Legislatures turn a *deaf ear* to our suggestions, we shall then make an appeal to mothers, whose affection for their offspring, is never addressed in vain, and to beg them not to permit their children to be placed in these institutions for mutes, unless they have first made the utmost efforts to having them restored to *hearing* and *speech*.

The superiority of speech over mere signs is incalculably great. The former is caused by an infinitely delicate organ that can produce an immense variety of sounds, while the latter, or signs, or gesticulations, only brings into play the grosser organs of locomotion. There is the same difference between them as between a well educated and fine gentleman and a North American Aboriginal. The use of speech requires neither light nor tools, we speak in the dark; but the deaf and dumb persons cannot communicate their ideas in the same situation unless they touch each other. Light is the dearest of the four elements to the mute person; without it he has a wretched physical existence. We can dispense with light, to a certain extent; its absence is unimportant in many instances; because we can discriminate what occurs about us by the perception of the various sounds that are produced and made sensible by hearing, conveying to our minds as precise an idea, as if we did see the things themselves actually transacted before us.

The celebrated Lecat, in his treatise on the senses, says: "There are more things to be seen in the world than to be heard; but in matters of knowledge, few are the truths that are seen, almost all are heard."

We think with the help of sounds; the mute person conceives by the help of forms, dimensions, distances, and colours; therefore, in darkness, the mute person is a senseless statue. In this moves, and has existence, his world of ideas; hence the deaf and dumb is an excellent observer of physiognomies, and succeeds very well in the graphic art.

Beckedorff, in his observations on the superiority of speech over signs, remarks that: "To hearing alone belongs the power of placing man in relation with the superior and eternal world; by the other senses, he depends entirely upon the tangible and destructible or perishable world. Speech *creates* things, and truly lives." This is particularly true in the words of an *Improvisatore* or an orator, when indeed words are things that have life, and move about and around us, so lively are the colours, and so true are the created forms of the inspired imagination of the poet and of the orator. He farther remarks: "God has spoken to man, and his words stand forever the rule of his duties, and the spring of his knowledge. As light reveals to the eye the visible universe, so speech reveals to the soul the invisible universe." Speech has even attended the creation of the world; for, "God said, and all things were created."

We have lately read a letter of a lady who happens to be afflicted with deafness. We allude to Miss H. Martineau's letter to the *Deaf*. We sincerely believe that its contents are calculated to do much mischief to her "*fraternity*," contrary to her expectations; we, therefore,

think it incumbent on us to point out in these pages, at least *some* of its many erroneous positions. Had Miss Martineau been a person whose writings had no influence in society, we should have passed it unnoticed; but, as her wide and weighty influence on public opinion, with respect to matters in which she is justly celebrated, has imparted to her dicta an imaginary authority, even in a science to which she is a perfect stranger. We, therefore, think it necessary to try to avert in this place, its mischievous tendency, knowing that her *epistle* has had an injurious effect on some individuals. Her advice on this subject, is valueless; it belongs to the medical science, and she cannot speak on it authoritatively. Whenever we shall display our ignorance, by *writing* on Political Economy, we hope Miss M. will deal with us with equal candour, and freely indicate our errors.

Addressing ourselves to Miss Martineau, we should remark :—"You announce, Madam, that you address your letter merely to the Deaf, and to those only 'who are deeply concerned;' although not deaf, I am 'deeply concerned,' that it should not pass without comment. I regret to be obliged to differ with you in opinion, and to show that the utility of many of your opinions, that could be apprehended by me, is highly questionable. As I do wish to be considered one of those '*physicians humane enough to tell the truth,*' you will not find fault with me now, for telling it to you, by plainly saying that you have completely missed your benevolent aim, and that you have done much harm to your afflicted fellow-sufferers. This I shall now prove, as briefly and as pointedly as your long and diffuse letter will allow.

"That the physician will tell the truth whenever it may be necessary for the recovery of his patient, there is no doubt; still, no sooner have you made this unqualified and unjustifiable charge against the medical profession, than in the next few lines, you attack your Doctor for *not* deceiving you.

"You say, 'every body has a vast deal of advice to give, if the subject be barely mentioned.' This is undoubtedly true; but you knowing, and then criticising this amiable, although injurious foible of mankind, why did not your experience dictate to you more wisdom, and why did you not avoid their example? For, be it said, with all respect due to you, *your opinion* on this subject is just as misplaced as theirs. You add, 'we must cross-question our physicians;'—why? Is it for the laudable purpose of exposing *their* ignorance, or of displaying *yours* to the world, by writing a letter on it?

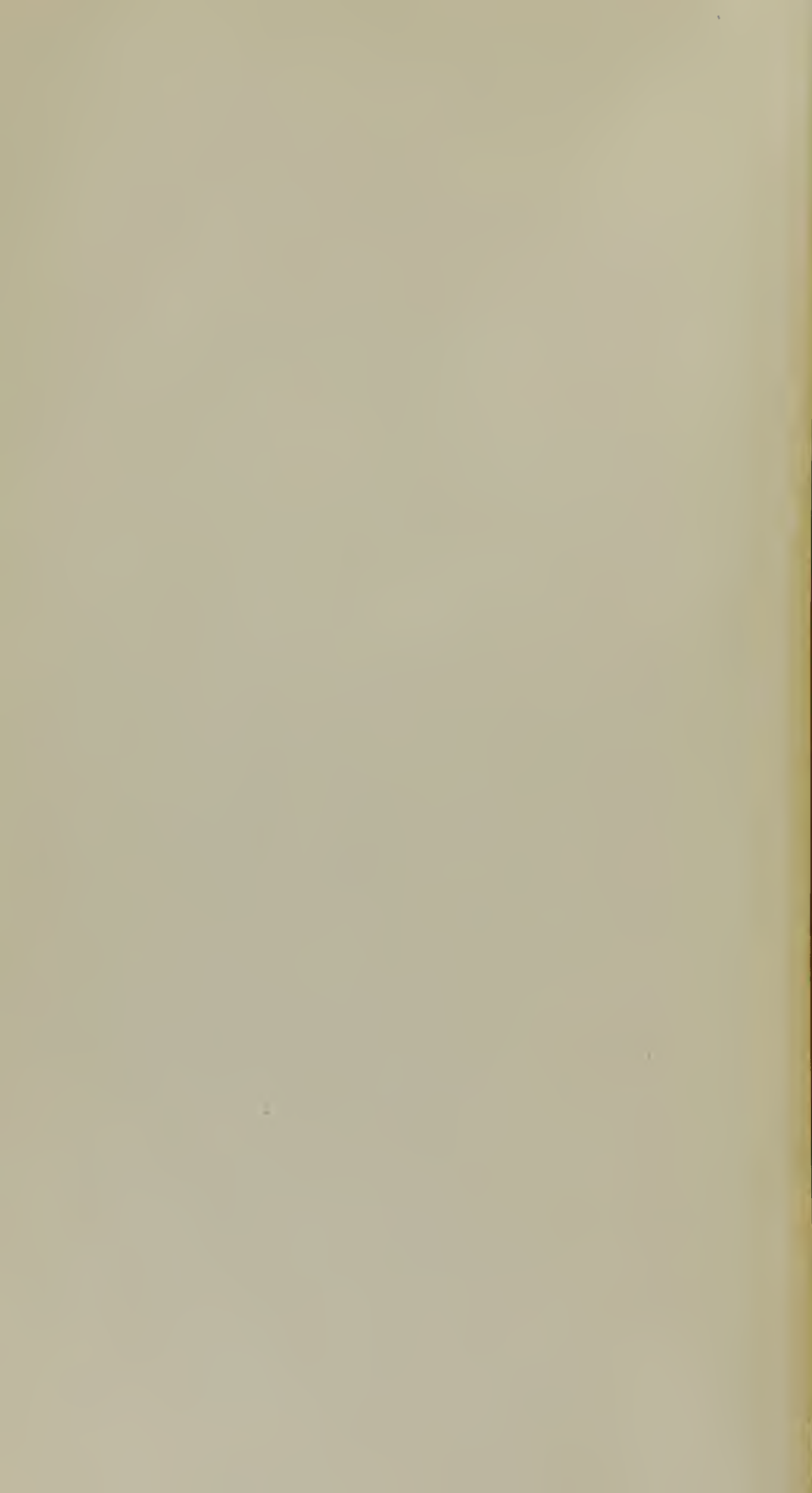
"You are wrong when you even touch on the subject of music. Time and pitch are two distinct things:—time is referable to *movement or feeling*; pitch to the simple elevation or descent in the scale of sounds, and of which the ear alone can determine its correctness. It would be like the *blind* judging of colours, for the *deaf* to decide on the true pitch of sounds. You would have persons who are affected with deafness, to

dismiss oratory and vocal music. Your advice is erroneous, both on physiological principles, and proved so by my daily experience.

“The philosophical and christian resignation you would inculcate upon the deaf, may do for the *old*, but certainly must be considered as a lamentable advice, when unresistingly adopted by the young, who would have before them a long life of privations. You, moreover, labour through many mystifying paragraphs, to prove to the deaf, that the best thing they can do, is to *remain deaf*, and make use of an ear-trumpet; because you, yourself, derive some advantage from both. You are pleased to confess a consciousness of an ‘*intellectual perversion, which I can never*’—you say,—‘*remedy in this world, and of which neither I nor any one else can ascertain the extent, nor even the nature.*’ But I know very many deaf persons, with a perfectly clear mind, in whom there is not the least ‘*intellectual perversion,*’ of which you complain; therefore your levelling principles are absurd, and a libel on your fraternity, nor have they all the same degree of deafness, enabling them to make use, to advantage, of an ear-trumpet.

“You erroneously ascribe to your deafness, the great advantage you think you have, in common with the deaf, ‘*over others, in the power of abstract reasoning,*’ as if it were necessary to be deaf to reason on abstract subjects, and as if ‘*abstract reasoning*’ were the peculiar domain of the deaf. ‘The ‘*opportunity for meditation*’ is, there is no doubt, ‘*one of the chief means of wisdom,*’ but we may reasonably doubt whether *deafness* is the best road to it. The deaf, therefore, to enforce your argument, had better put out their eyes, also, to augment their power and ‘*opportunities for meditation.*’ The deaf can do no less, when your *experience* and high authority leads to it.”

We beg Miss M. to consider whether it would have been better for the individuals relieved by us, to have remained deaf, in order to have, ‘*over others,*’ a greater ‘*power of abstract reasoning,*’ and a greater ‘*opportunity for meditation?*’ We may inform Miss M., that the individuals who consulted us, had that opportunity, in the aggregate, for the space of *one thousand nine hundred and seventeen years*, and that tired of ‘*meditations,*’ they very naturally showed the desire, contrary to her advice, to meditate no longer on their infirmity, leaving Miss M. fully at liberty to follow her own precepts, and to meditate for all mankind.



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